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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/718,458	11/19/2003	Billy Huff	Huff	9856		
7590 12/07/2004			EXAM	EXAMINER		
Edwin H. Crabtree			CHIN SHUE, ALVIN C			
Suite 575 3773 Cherry, C	reek N. Drive	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
Denver, CO 80209			3634			
			DATE MAILED: 12/07/2004			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/718,4	58	HUFF, BILLY	9			
		Examine	•	Art Unit				
		Alvin C. C		3634				
The MAIL Period for Reply	ING DATE of this communica	ation appears on th	e cover sheet with the d	correspondence ad	ddress			
THE MAILING D - Extensions of time m after SIX (6) MONTH - If the period for reply - If NO period for reply - Failure to reply withir Any reply received by	STATUTORY PERIOD FOR ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION as be available under the provisions of 18 from the mailing date of this communication specified above is less than thirty (30) of 18 specified above, the maximum statuth of the set or extended period for reply will be the set of extended period for reply will be office later than three months after djustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no exication. days, a reply within the statory period will apply and will, by statute, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be tir utory minimum of thirty (30) day ill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from dication to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered time the mailing date of this of ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		•						
1) Responsiv	e to communication(s) filed	on						
2a) ☐ This action		on-final.						
3) Since this								
closed in a	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Clair	ns							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1</u>	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the a	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>5,10 and 15</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) _	is/are allowed.							
	- <u>4,6-9,11-14 and 16</u> is/are re	ejected.						
	is/are objected to.							
8)[_] Claim(s) _	are subject to restriction	on and/or election r	equirement.		1			
Application Papers								
· —	cation is objected to by the l		_					
·	g(s) filed on is/are: a		-		•			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ay not request that any objection		•					
	nt drawing sheet(s) including the							
TT)[_] THE Gaut of	declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner. N	ole the attached Office	Action of form P	10-152.			
Priority under 35 U.	.S.C. § 119							
a)[All b)[gment is made of a claim fo ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		•)-(d) or (f).				
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1) Notice of Reference	es Cited (PTO-892) son's Patent Drawing Review (PTC)_Q48)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
	sure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT		5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:		O-152)			

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Is the pair of pointed spike members, as set forth in claim 13, different elements from the spike members set forth in claim 11 as suggested?

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1,6,11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Lozier et al. Lozier shows a spike assembly 18 including a mounting plate 78 with T-shaped support 42, as set forth in claim 16, a ratchet assembly 25,67, ratchet mounting plate 68 and a strap 12.

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Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Hebbelinck. Hebbelinck in figs. 18 and 22 shows a spike assembly 32,34 with spike members 33, a ratchet assembly 36,121,49, and a strap 1.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2,7 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lozier et al. in view of Turner. Lozier shows the claimed device with the exception of the hook. Turner shows a hook 66. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Lozier with a hook at the free end of his strap, as taught by Turner, for anchoring the free end of his strap.

Claims 3,4,8,9,13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lozier et al. in view of Dejonghe. Lozier shows the claimed device with the pair of spike members. Dejonghe shows a ground anchor comprising a pair of spike members 11,12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lozier to

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comprise a pair of spike members, as taught by Dejonghe, in lieu of his spike assembly 18, to enhance securement of his device.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hebbelinck in view of Sporta. Hebbelinck shows the claimed device in fig.20 with the exception of the ratchet assembly with a strap and hook. Sporta shows a ratchet assembly C having a strap 77 and hook 60. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide Hebbelinck with a ratchet assembly having a strap and hook, as taught by Sporta, in lieu of his ratchet assembly 44,45,122,46, by the substituted use of one known equivalent element for another.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hebbelinck in view of Eggleston. Hebbelinck shows the claimed device with the exception the blade. Eggleston shows a spike member with a blade 11. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the spike members of Hebbelinck to comprise a blade attachment, as taught by Eggleston, to enhance anchoring.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colglazier et al. in view of Lozier et al. Colglazier shows the claimed device with the exception of the ratchet assembly. Lozier shows a ratchet assembly having a

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mounting plate 68, wheel 25 and a strap. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Colglazier to comprise a ratchet assembly, as taught by Lozier, in lieu of his tensioning means 11,14, to facilitate the tensioning of his device.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colglazier and Lozier as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Eggleston as applied above.

Claims 6-9,11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colglazier and Lozier as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Meikle. Meikle shows a ground spike member 13 pivotally attached to a spike mounting plate 18. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Colglazier to comprise pivotally attached spike members, as taught by Meikle, in lieu of his integrally attached spike members 6, to his spike mounting plate portions 7 to enable adjustable positioning of his spike members.

This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species of the claimed invention: figs 2 and 2A.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. Currently, claims 1,2,6 and 7 are generic.

Applicant is advised that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added.

An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

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During a telephone conversation with attorney Crabtree on 11.16.04 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of fig.2, claims 1-4,6-9,11-14. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 5,10 and 15 have been withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin C. Chin-Shue whose telephone number is 703-308-2475. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on 703-308-2686. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alvin C. Chin-Shue

Examiner

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